Business Notices.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE EVERGREENS TO THE Let Owards and the Public.

A statement of the origin and history of this Institution, of its condition and prospects, seems necessary at this time to correct unifounded statements made by individuals and the press. In the year 1849, the siteration of certain persons was directed to the ground now occupied by the Evergreens and proper place, from the central position and natural beauties, for a rural enumerical security.

A New-York grew up town, the difficulty of access to Green As New-York grew up town, the difficulty of access to Green wood through the bistness part of the city became seriously felt, and its orizance from the residence of the city when the care greater. The part of Brooking then known as Williams became greater. The part of Brooking then known as Williams bough and Boshwick had no cemetery of a proper character bough and Boshwick had no cemetery of a proper character.

easily accessible.

Actuated by these views, a party of gentletnen agreed is Actuated by these views, a party of gentletnen agreed to loan to any consetery there established a sufficient amount of loan to gentlets and the struction. With funds mother the form them the grounds, comprising over 200 as rea obtained from them the grounds, comprising over 200 as rea obtained from them the grounds, comprising over 200 as rea obtained from them the grounds.

mothey wherewith to found such an institution. With mode mothey wherewith to found such and institution with the control of the country into the pear 1849, 1860, 1851 and since, terrebased, and the necessary improvements made, so as to wart the institution facily. How we the connectry incorporation to repay or secure to be regald, those who advanced this morney. It had no money, and, could have none except from the sale of burial plats and graves which must necessarily be agradual and slow \$\phi\$-cours? It was determined to issue bonds for an amount which would probably equal one-half the value of the land by the time the conds matured. The bonds were made parallel at different years from 1860 to 1860, as it was supposed the receipts of the institution would enable it to pay them, a few with interest, and the factive tion would enable it to pay them, a few with interest, and the faction would enable it to pay them, a few with interest, and the faction would enable it to make the larger portion with the interest added in forming the principal. This accounts for the apparent have amount of bonds. Any one can calculate the present value of these bonds, and will find that the white amount does not count a case white the lands usend by the Constery would sell for to-day, if they abould be sold for other than Connectry purposes. Statements made in the papers, that one Trustee had bought a part of the land for a small sum, and sold it to the Connectry for a large sum, has no other foundation in truth than that bonds, as above stated, payable from 16 to 6 years, were then to payment. Those partlemen who contributed their money have never taken any cash from the Connectry.

One half of the not use the contributed their money have never taken any cash from the Connectry.

One half of the net use the receipts of this Cennetry properly, almost all the holders of lands (bonds) reloaned to the Connectry the amount of interest paid to them, and accepted in payment land bends, which had been given to several larg bodders to th

redations as he pieased, the officers forbade his entrance to the grounds.

Aid of the difficulty—the public meetings and numberless fieldous statements in the newspapers during the past two mouths—have originated with parties who were interested with this workman, and who desire to compel the Trustees to with this workman, and who desire to compel the Trustees to with this workman, and who desire to compel the Trustees to with the workman, and who would have a list of the work of the present the importance. The public Press have been misled by interested statements, and have unintentionally aided in the injurious attacks made on the officers.

It has even been intimated that the officers had inversated motives in securing work for the macives, an idea which a reference to the published book of rules will show is utterly false and impossible.

and a soleon trust, and so long as it remains in their hands, they purpose to manner is with pure reference to the interests or lot-owners, and the preservation of the quiet, beauty and fitness for its purposes, of a seat and rapidly filling Counter;. On the manners and all other points they invite the fullest scrutiny and examination, astings that the lot-owners and the public will fully assist their course.

SAM. E. JOHNSON, Enwand Corkland, Treas'r. President of the Evergreens, September 18, 1856. The Trustees regard themselves as the enstedians of a great

GOLD WATCHES, GOLD WATCHES, or Ladios and Gentlemen, warranted accurate time-keeper or asis at 39 per cent below retail store prices. D. C. Peacock, Importar, represented by David Rair, No. 406 Broadway, up stairs.

THADDEUS DAVIDS & Co.'s BLACK WRITING INKS. See Dr. Chil. Ton's Toot,
Showing the superiority of this Ink over all others

BUY THE BEST !!! CRILSON'S CONE FURNACE,
CHILSON'S GOLD MEDAL FURNACE,
CHILSON'S GAS CONSUMING FURNACE,
ORIGINAL HEDGE & CO.,
NO. 308 Broadway, corner of Walker-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE and BURG LAE-PROOF SAFES, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

SINGER'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES FOR DIRECTOR STRUCTURE STATEMENT OF THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE IMPROVEMENT OF STRUCTURE STATEMENT OF THE STATEMENT O gratia. It gives full information on the subject.

I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 456 Broadway, New-York.

Great reduction in the prices of SILK TWIST THREAD, SINUTTLES and NEEDLES, and everything belonging to the sewing machine. The public are invited to examine our stock. I. M. Sisger, No. 456 Broadway.

"We profer them for family use,"
[N. Y. Tribune.
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES-LE IMPROVEMENT.—A new Tension and a He that turns heme of any width without previous of No. 36 Broadway, N. Y.

DIAGRAM OF THE LOCK STITCH.

00000000000

This is the only Stitch that cannot be raveled and that present the same appearance upon each side of the same. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and inter-locked in the center of it.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE-WIGS AND TOUPEES Largest stock in the world.—This celebrated establishs a No. 235 Broadway. Twelve private rooms expressly polication of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. B. Log's Wios and Touries have improvements over all others, this is the only place where these things are properly understood

IRON BEDSTEADS, HAT RACKS, AND FINE IRON STAND,
AND FINE IRON STAND,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
JANES, BEERE & Co.,
No. 356 Broadway.
Manufactory corner of Reade and Centre ets.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS he Best and Cheapest Article for Dressing, Beautifying, Cleansing, Curing, Preserving and Restoring the Hair. For sale by all Drugglets and Perfomers.

SOLUBLE GLASS - Most useful preservative SOLUBLE GLASS — MOST useful preservative against fire for Documents, Records, as a Varnish for Wood and Wall Paper; Coment for Artificial Stone against Rust of Oxydstion of Metals, and an unsurpassed substitute for Soap. Dry. Thick and Thin Liquid. Full directions by Dr. L. Fruchtwasche, No. 185 Maiden-lane. N. B.—Best Cogne Oll Extracts, Esseches, Russ, Bourson Whitsky, etc.

\$500 will be paid if Dr. TOBIAS'S VENETIAN Liabuser aloes not core Dysentery and Croup quicker than any other known remedy. This celebrated medicine has been used ancoessfully during twelve years. Call at the Depot and see the certificates. \$1,000 will be paid if ever a false certificate has been used by Dr. Tostas. Chronic Rheumatism has been cared by it when everything else has failed. Depot No. 56 Courtlands-ai. Price 25 and 56 cents. Sold by all Druggists. Country Merchants supplied on liberal terms.

RADICAL-CURE TRUSS OFFICE.-MARSH & Go., No. 2 Vescy-st., Astor House—TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, SHOULDER BRACES, SILK ELASTIC STUCKINGS for various veins, and every variety of bandages skillfully applied. A fe-male attendant in private rooms for ladies.

BEFORE GOING BACK TO SCHOOL, all boys home for the vacation should, as a matter of economy, be furnished with a Daxss and SCHOOL SUIT apiece from the splendid Fall. STOCK OF ROCKES & RAYMOND, corner of Fulton and Nassau-sia, the cheapen Ready Made Clothing house in New York.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES surpass in excellence any in the world. This popular establishment is in Broadway, under the Astor House, first door north of main entrance. The assertment of Hair Braids, Wigs, Toupees, Fronts, &c., &c., cannot be equaled by any other house in the Union; and his world-renowned Excelsion Hair Dye is abbiled, by experienced artists, at all hours of the day, in a suite of private rooms, expressly constructed for the purpose, and aptendidly lighted by skylights, it being most essential to incure perfection in the dysing of Hair, Whisaers, &c. Wholesale and retail. Copy address. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House.

Good Boots.-The Boots and SHOES manu factured by WATKINS, No. 114 Fulton-sh, are not only hand-some, but DERABLE. True economy resches that the Exer is always the cheapest; and this is one of the best reasons we those who want really good Boo's should buy at WATKINS'S.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS .- To use a capressive Western phrase, the Ointment "wipes out" very eruptive and ulcerous disorder, while the Pills purge the sternal organs of all impurity. Sold at No. 80 Maiden lane.

RADWAY'S REHABILITATING REGULATORS. This extraordinary remedy not only contains the most invaluable medicinal properties, completely cleaning the system of all the substances and the germs of disease; but, by a newly invested chemical process, the most nutritious essences are so concentrated and mingred with its other qualities as to actually afford strength and nourishment at the same time. Slow recoveries from libres are frequently caused by the inability of the patient to take a sufficiency of food. The Regulating Fill, however, while curing disease, imparts vitality to the blood, a brailty ione to the stumenth, and cheerfulness and confidence to the mind. It surpasses, in some disorders, even the wonderful clicacy of the Reedy Relief and Removating Resolvent. R. R. B. Office No. 187 Fulton at., New York.

THE NEW COMETS TAIL berdly visible. Notes the Tale of the Magnetic Salve, s virtues are spreading like the light. For sale by Dr. S. B. urvs. No. 327 Canalat., and by Drugeists, also by Goule, and the second second second second second second THE AUTUMN HAT. WARAGER & Co. to their exhibition of Fall and Winter Hars,

designed respectively for the AGEO, the MODERATE and the FASHIONABLE, and finished in a manner worthy of their reputs

The Young Gentleman's Duess Har is peculiarly adapted an SOFT FELT AND STORM HATS AND CAPS,

convenient for the pocket, of varied patterns, suitable ing, sporting, evening wear and rainy weather. WARNOCK & Co., Hatters,

FALL, 1858. We have now ready our Fall Style of Grathemey's Hars and would call to it the attention of our customers and the public generally.

Leaders and Introducers of Fashion

Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

CALL AND SEE IT .- Have you seen KNOX's Fall style of hats? If not, why not? Gentlemen of taste, in se-ing any article of dress, take especial pains to secure the and it has become a universally acknowledged fact that only sensible establishment to procure a becoming, stylish, made and comfortable hat is at KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway.

KELLOGG'S beautiful Fall and Winter styles HATS and Caps. Call and examine. An elegant assortment Misses' and Children's Exavers and FFLTs. Kellogg, No. 321 Canal-et.

BOOTS.

Gentlemen who pride themselves upon the shape of their feet naturally desire to have them incased in neat, well-fitting an elegant Boots, and the best place to procure these fabrics is at CANTRILL'S.

No. 813 BROADWAY.

Best Uth and 12thet.

No. 515 Because

Between 11th and 12th-sta.

CASTRELL selfs chesp, but the quality, style, material and nake of his entire stock for

Mrs and Boys, Are UNRIVALED.

GREAT FIRE IN THE BOWERY. STILL ANOTHER TRUMPH OF VALENTINE & BUTLER'S ALUM PATENT SAFE. New-York, Sept. 7, 1851.

PATENT SAFE.

New York, Sept. 7, 1856.

Messra, Valentine & Butler:

Gentlemen; On the 3d inst the premises No. 13 Bowery, occupied by us, were entirely destroyed by fire. All our books, valuable papers, &c., were preserved in one of your Allum Patent Safes. The Safe was subjected to a severe trial, having been in the center of the building, which was five stories high and minety feet deep. It remained in the ruins thirty hours, having fallen into a large bin of burning charcoal, which rendered it impossible to reach it somer. On opening it we found, to our graffication, all its contents unipured, excepting the bindings of the books, which were started by the steam—valuable papers, hank bills, &c., being in as perfect a condition as when deposited. These evidences of the great value of your Safe, when subjected to an intense fire, we shall be pleased to submit for an amination when called upon to do so. Respectfully yours.

A complete assortment of the Allum Patent Safes, for banks, merchants and dwelling houses, for safe by

Valenting & Burler.

No. 337 Broadway.

POPULAR TRADE POPELAR PROC.

We offer the following at foll
Twenty Per Cent
Twenty Per Cent
Below the prices of any establishment in New-York:
Gas Fixtures;
A complete and unequaled variety of
CHANDELIERS, for Pariors,
Dining-Rooms and
Libraries; POPULAR PRICES.

FRENCH CRINA,
Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, &c., &c.;
ENGLISH IRON-STONE WARE,
Silver Plated Ware, &c., &c.
W. J. F. Datter & Co.,
Nos. 631 and 635 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADE MANUFACTURERS IMPORTERS CURTAIN GOODS.
KELTY & FERGUSON.
No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Resde-at.,
Have an
UNRIVALED STOCK
of

of SHADES
Of their own manufacture,
Which they invite all close buyers to examine. Also, English and French Damasks, Satin, Delaines, Cornices, &c., at low prices.
No. 291 Broadway.

And French Dalmans, date.

PAPER HANGINGS.

THOMAS FAYE & CO.,
No. 257 Broadway, New York,

Are now receiving at their store, for the Fall Trade, the largest and most complete anorthment of every style of Payer Handings and Disconations

Ever offered in this market,
Sulfiable for the city retail consumption, as well as the country trade. Landlords decorating their houses, and merchants pur chasing for the country trade, are invited to examine their Stock and Prices previous to purchasing elsewhere.

Thomas Faye & Co,
Importers and Manufacturers of Paper Hangings,
No. 257 Broadway, directly opposite the City Hall,
New York.

ALL OVER IN SPOTS. Bright are the beams of the morning But the dawning light discloses Full many a spot of a blood-red dye On our hands, and cheeks and noses For the skipping fleas and the crawling bugs And musk-toes, those winged leaches, Make awful work with the people's "mogs;" A most horrid nulsance each is. A most horrid nuisance each is.

However, thanks to the chemists' art,
When these pests our beds we spy on,
We have only among the swarm to dart
The Magic Powner of Lyon. The Magic Powber of Lyon.

Whene'er they hide in the floor or wall,
Or tucked sway in the sacking.
It certainly kills them, one and all,
Where they're snugly bivounching.

The Magneric Pills, for the mice and rats,
By those vermin deemed delicious,
Are better by far than a hundred cats,
If to kill the beats wans wish. If to kill the beasts your wish is.

DEPOT FOR LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS, No. 424 BROADWAY. E. LYON & Co. PER STEAMERS NORTH STAR AND FULTON.

HATTERS' PLUSH, in all grades.

TIPS AND SIDES, BANDS AND BINDINGS—new designs.

FRENCH SKIVERS.

ROBERT'S & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway.

New-Dork Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1868.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Court intended. notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion must be suthenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. Business letters for THE TRIBUNE Office should in all cases !

close this morning at 104 o'clock. The investigation into the Quarantine burning was continued yesterday. Drs. Thompson, Bis-

The mails for Europe by the steamship Fulton

sell and Walser were cross-examined at great length. A dispatch from Bath, Maine, received late last night, assures us that French (Repub.) is elected to Congress from the IIId District over Johnson

(Dem.) by 35 majority. This makes the delegation all Republican. Somes in the 1st District has 234 The Democrats have elected one (in Aroostock) of the thirty-one Senators. The rest are either

Republican or no choice, which assures them to the Republicans when the vacancies are filled. To the House, The Kennebec Journal reports 92 Republicans to 31 Democrats elected-28 to come

Gov. Morrill is reelected by over 9,000 majority. The vote is much heavier than last year.

This Legislature is to elect a U. S. Senator six years ensuing. It is generally understood that the Hon. Wm. Pitt Fessenden will be reëlected.

The Democratic State Convention at Syracuse set forth the grounds on which it asks a popular verdict in the election of its candidates in a series of resolves which we printed in course yesterday. but which we reprint herewith, in immediate connection with those of the rival Republican and American Conventions. We desire the public to study these opposing Platforms, to compare their frankness, candor, dignity and truthfulness, and to render a direct verdict thereon in our approaching election. And we beg our readers to call around them their neighbors of every varying shade of political affinity and belief, and ask them to read these several platforms, to study and compare them, and to render a judgment on their merita. We know that judgment must be favorable to Republican principles and to the candidates who represent them.

Meantime, we give a hasty analysis of the Democratic resolutions.

No. I applauds Mr. Buchanan's Administration to the echo, as having "by its domestic policy dis-"comfited the designs of sectionalism throughout "the Union," and as having "by its diplomacy "abroad, vindicated our flag against the British "claim of visitation or search, and extorted the "long-withheld concession of our equality on the "ocean." Here is not only the lie with circumstance-a most direct, wanton, palpable falsehood, -but it is one which libels every Democratic Administration which preceded the present. If the concession of our equality on the ocean has only now been extorted from Great Britain by the diplomacy of Messrs, Buchanan, Cass and Dallas, then the Administrations of Messrs, Jackson, Van Buren. Polk and Pierce, rested content in a position of maritime subordination and vassalage to the assumptions of Great Britain. Nay, more: this resolve impeaches Mr. Buchanan as well as his predecessors, since he was the Premier of Col. Polk's Cabinet and the Embassador to England of Col. Pierce. But the lie is as gross as it is suicidal. Great Britain has not for a generation asserted any predominance over us on the ocean, and of course she has not surrendered any such pretension. She has asserted no right to search our vessels, and of course has given up no such claim. What she did allow her National vessels to do in certain cases was to overhaul suspicious vessels flying the American flag, sufficiently to ascertain whether they had any right to bear that flag-and this is just what our National vessels have done and will do with regard to suspected pirates or slavers displaying the British, Spanish or any other National ensign. Deny the right to do this, and the high seas will swarm with robbers, and piracy become a decidedly safer business than honest trade. Great Britain has recently abandoned no pretension on this subject, as every intelligent per-

on well knows. As to the "domestic policy" of Mr. Buchanan by which he is said to have "discomfitted the designs of sectionalism," this is the very pivot on which we desire that the ensuing election should turn. In his Inaugural and earlier manifestoes, Mr. Buchanan explicitly and emphatically committed himself to the policy of protecting the People of Kansas in their natural right to frame and adopt such institutions as they should freely prefer: has he fulfilled that pledge ! If so, why were Walker and Stanton displaced so soon after Mr. Buchanan's telegraphic dispatch to Dan Sickles on the very eve of our last Election, giving assurance that they should not be? What was the object and meaning of the desperate effort to force the Lecompton Constitution through Congress last Winter, after the People of Kansas had deliberately, formally rejected it by an overwhelming majority? In short, what distracted the Democratic party in the last House, nullified its heavy majority, and prevented action on the Tariff and other pressing topics, if Mr. Buchanan's "domestic policy" was such as this resolve represents it ?

No. 2 exults over the alleged settlement of the Kansas question by the rotes of its inhabitants, which is alleged to have "removed that subject from "Congress, and has left the future disposition of "its internal affairs to its own people." This impudent resolve ignores the fact that Mr. Buchanan tried to "settle the Kansas question" without allowing the People to vote on the matter at all. and in defiance of the vote they had just solemnly cast rejecting the Lecompton instrument which he nevertheless attempted to force upon them as their State Constitution. Nay; Messrs. Douglas, Hickman, Haskin, John G. Davis & Co., by whose bold defiance of the President's will this right of voting on "the Kansas question" was secured, are now ostracised and being hunted down by the Administration because of this rebellion against the Presidential mandate. With what face, then, do those who rallied all their forces to sustain the President and defeat the demand for a submission of "the Kansas question" to the People, now claim credit for the fruits of their own defeat, while they ostracise and try to crush those by whose attitude and efforts that submission was secured ?

But how is "the Kansas question" settled Kansas remains this day a Territory, and a Slave Territory. Free-State Sheriffs are compelled to advertise men, women and children for sale there on execution, the same as horses, hogs and cattlesuch being the law. Mr. Buchanan has officially declared Slavery as truly lawful there as in Alabama She is not only in Slavery and out of the Union but there is a provision of law enacted last Winte by the Lecompton Democracy which prescribes that she shall not come into the Union until she shall have shown by a census that she has at least 93,340 inhabitants, though she was even urged to come in as a Slave State under Lecompton without inquiry as to her population. There is nothing affirmatively settled with regard to Kansas-nothing settled but that Congress and her People concur in defying the President's mandate and rejecting the Lecompton fraud. Kansas is now just where she stood one year ago, when these same politicisns with equal positiveness assured us that the Kansas question was settled, and thereupon carried our last election through the supineness of the Republicans. Will the People of New-York be thus

drugged a second time ? No. 3 asserts that Kansas is sure to be a Fre State; but protests against "the offensive and dangerous assumption . . . that a victory " has been won over the South." Right, gentle men! The victory has been won over such doughfaces as yourselves and your Chief far more than over the South. But surely your brass will not suffice for a denial that there has been a desperate struggle to establish Slavery in Kansas-by whom The effort has been defeated-we know how and by whom. Dare you claim any credit for that defeat! There has been a protracted, carnest strucgle, and Free Labor has triumphed. One party having thus triumphed, another must have been defeated: Which is it? Call it what you please: the People will understand the matter.

No. 4 declares against all legislation designed to obstruct the immigration of foreigners, or deprive them of their rights when naturalized. As no Republican has proposed to do either of these things, we let this pass. We believe there should be legislation to prevent foreign governments from emptying their prisons and alms-houses upon our shores, to the sore discomfort of our tax-payers and philanthropists and to the degradation of our National character. Europe resounds with monarchical exaggerations of the prevalence of crime and violence in this country, concealing the fact that much if not most of that crime is perpetrated by foreignborn villains, many of whom have been shipped off by their own governments to get rid of them. Not in a spirit of hostility to honest immigrants, but with especial regard to their good name and good

jails and poor-houses being deposited on our shores. Is this auti-Democratic? Unless we greatly err, our last Democratic Mayor sent back to Belgium a whole ship-load of this sort of immigrants immediately on their reaching our shores. The same thing has been done elsewhere. But it should be done systematically, and by Federal authority. If no one else will do it, our Adopted Citizens should combine and do it

But the resolve asserts that the Republican Con-

rention propose "to nullify the rights which naturalized citizens now enjoy by lengthening their term of probation." This is squarely untrue. The Republican Convention proposed neither to nullify any right of naturalized citizens nor to engthen their term of probation. There are Republicans who believe the legal term of probation should be shortened. The Republican Convention have said nothing to which these may not heartily assent. Congress may shorten that term next upon anecdotes of pious chattels who pray Winter, and by the help of Republican votes, without contravening anything asserted by the Republican Convention. But the naturalization of aliens by party committees during a political contest, in order to profit by their votes, is a gross abuse-a scandalous perversion of the proffer of citizenship -a proceeding never contemplated by the lawsand this the Republicans mean to stop by remoring the temptation. If you choose to say a man shall be naturalized on three years' probation, so be it; but let him be naturalized on his own free volition, because he chooses to share with us the responsibilities and privileges of American citizenship, and not because he has been hunted up like a stray hog, and driven into the naturalization pound by some bold emissary of Tammany Hall or any other political head-quarters. Place such an interval between the act of naturalization and the consequent exercise of the Right of Suffrage that no committee will be tempted thus to abuse the facility of naturalization in order to fabricate votes for its ticket in a pending election. Is not this just? Is it not wholesome? We appeal to Adopted Citizens-we mean those who get naturalized on their own motion and at their own expense, and who allow no man to retain their papers till after they shall have "voted right"-to sustain the proposition of the Republican Convention. Right a itself, it is specially important and advantageous to them. For years, the Naturalized, as a class, have been degraded in the public estimation by this process of partisan naturalization. They have more to gain than others by its suppression. Let be very few, the fear of them which agitates some them now say the word, and take their position henceforth as men who soberly and freely assume the obligations of citizenship, instead of being hunted up and ground through the naturalization mill at some party's expense and for that party's benefit. Now is the time to put the heel on this wanton degradation of a whole class of electors

and citizens. The resolve proceeds to assert that the Republicans have declared in favor of "a Registry Law such as they had before declared unconstitutional and inexpedient." This is simply, utterly false. Read the Republican resolve, and see for yourselves. But the concocter of these Democratic resolves, having no resource but in untruth, has employed that without stint or scruple.

No. 5 declares that the Democratic party are in favor of the immediate enlargement of the Erie and lateral canals. We are glad to hear it, even on such dubious authority. As there is no other party which has even been plausibly suspected of being otherwise, we may consider this point settled. The canals are nearly finished : let the work be completed at the earliest possible moment. But if any members of our next Legislature shall be found voting against such completion, or against raising the necessary means, we know that three fourths of them will be found among the supporters of Buchanan and Parker.

We pass in contempt the next of the Soft resolutions. It is unworthy of a Ward Meeting much more a State Convention.

No. 7 talks about the proposed reform in State Constitution, but contrives to say very little -whether because the author had no ideas on the subject or feared to express them, we will not

No. 8 maunders over "distinguished Democratic statesmen of our own and sister States," and would seem to be an arrow aimed by the Soft wireworkers at Daniel S. Dickinson, It is too weakly sped, however, to burt a fly.

-Such is the platform of the Dean Richmond and Peter Cagger politicians of our State, who are running the Democratic machine, for our ensuing contest. If they can win on its merits, the popular intelligence must range below any conception we ever entertained of it.

Debates on the propriety and profit of Slavery are very much like debates on the propriety and profit of brothel-keeping. It is known that by the last-named avocation money can be made, and it is generally admitted to be sinful. But, for the chopper of logic and the lover of paradox, Slavery is a most tempting subject; and upon no other, since the days of Abelard and Cyrano de Bergerac, has there been so much first-rate logic wasted. Of the defenders of the indefensible, the herd of M. D.s and D. D.s and LL. D.s who stand upon the crumbling and quivering ramperts of the "institution" and fight against reason and humanity with the weapons of the middle ages, there is not one who does not cut a sorrier figure than gentlemen who establish the justice of Slavery by breaking the heads of those who do not like it: and who give, like Capt. Chateaufort in Le Pedant Joue: "Primo, a demonstration; item, an addi-"tion of thrashing; hinc, a fracture of arms; "illine, a subtraction of legs, with a multiplication of blows, thumps and kicks." This kind of reasoning we think we can understand, when we cannot at all comprehend Dr. Lord's theological subtleties, are obliged to laugh at Parson Brownlow's blunders, and are convinced that too much reading has made Dr. Fuller mad. And yet some good people, who are all for peace and quiet in Church and State are always heavily impressed by the political philosophy of Mr. Calhoun, and are instantaneously dumbfounded by Dr. Lord. The coldness of the argument, not the argument itself, knocks them down. When a man asserts that a straight line is not the shortest distance from one point to another, the very wind of his shot, so to speak, prostrates all the fools in the neighborhood. So when somebody, who understands Greek and Hebrew, says that Slavery is ordained of God and approved by the Holy Scriptures, thousands of old ladies, both in petticoats and pantaloons, believe him, precisely because if their reason were left unassisted they would come to an opposite conclusion. When the discussion assumes other phases, the long-

ence and affirms that "all men are not born free "and equal," the noodles are at once of his mind, and wonder that they ever thought differently, the truth being that they never thought of the matter at all. When some half educated ethnologist talks everdispute there may have been, whether or not its learnedly about the affinity between the negro and the chimpanzee, the asses all agree with him. When some Dr. Adams prints a book to let the Adopted Citizens should combine and do it which some Dr. Adams prints a book to let the doubt should be sh ted, sleeping upon roses, dining daily upon ortolans, and dancing nightly to the music of lutes and soft recorders, these wiseneres shake their heads Paragnay expedition, the President seems dataand say that they always supposed that it was so. mined to pursue the same policy which govern They have a gorge immensely wide for apologies and extenuations, with the singular peculiarity of mons, to keep upon the safe side and be sure a contracting itself whenever a distasteful pellet of send forces enough. Accordingly the number truth is presented. They believe all the romances vessels specially fitted out for this expedition by which they hear of slaves who refused to run been increased. The regular squadron away and leave "good massa;" they dote for "good massa," and profess to think that the negro passes many happy hours reclining affectionately upon the bosom of his "good massa." Tell them of a slave burned, of a slave flogged, of a slave branded, of a slave hunted through swamps and over mountains by baying bloodhounds, of enforced prostitution, of the separation of husband from wife, and of parent from child-and they are incredulous. Tell them of some white-headed negro placidly seated at the door of his vine-clad cabin, alternately eating water-melons and playing upon the banjo, and their eyes run over with manly tears. Describe to them the distress, the degradation and the despair of the human vendi- In Mexico, in Central America, in New-Granda tion, and you have the lie direct for your pains: but tell them that slaves are never sold except at their own desire and for the bettering of their condition, and these amazing philanthropists will grasp your hand and pronounce you a good fellow. To these men, Parson Brownlow will be a godsend. His shallowness, his sophistry, his amazing impudence and his egregious vanity will be like cold water to their thirsty souls. A sketch of one of Parson Brownlow's speeches,

made during the Philadelphia discussion, is before

us. Its value may be deduced from his concluding

question put to Mr. Pryne, his antagonist. Would

he (Mr. Pryne) wish his daughter to marry "the

query and great prostrating argument of the

Brownlow school. It is an amazingly popular one

with some classes of hearers, and considering that such alliances have been, are still, and are likely to minds strikes us as sufficiently ludicrous. Mr. Pryne might very well have replied to the Parson that, as a Christian and a member of civilized society, he should infinitely prefer to see his daughter married to a negro rather than to know that she was living in a state of prostitution with that negro; and that it would be better for the souls, and perhaps the bodies of many Southern planters, if, instead of giving loose reins to their appetites, they would select a single slave woman and even marry her. Another assertion made by Mr. Brownlow was sufficiently startling: "There were more " mulattoes at the North, and consequently there " was more prostitution among the blacks." any one who has investigated the subject at all, knows that illicit intercourse between whites and blacks at the North is very far from common. It is to a great extent prevented by prejudices which do not prevail, at least generally, at the South. If there were more mulattoes at the North than at the South, it would be only fair to inquire what part of the country might justly claim them as children; but as Mr. Brewnlow's statement was a naked assertion, unsupported by any figures, and as it will not be credited by any person well-informed upon the subject, it is unnecessary to give it further attention. But it is in assertion that Mr. Brownlow principally deals. There are more students in the colleges from the South than from the North; the Southern Representatives in Congress are better educated than the Northern; there are more failures among Northern merchants than among Southern-if we may credit Mr. Brownlow. If he means to say that the aggregate of college students any such extraordinary privileges. In the case of s greater at the South than at the North, he states what is not true; if he means to say that some lonesome college at the South-a cross between a hedge school and a third-rate classical academy-can show a longer catalogue than any of the great Northern Universities, he may say what is true, and is not at the same time of any importance. The Southern Representatives are better educated than the Northern! Educated in what! In swearing and smoking and chewing tobacco? in the mysteries of bluff, of poker and of brag ! in the nice conduct of the bowie-knife, in the 'neat handling of the bludgeon, in mastery of the dueling-pistol? We vield all these points. But if Mr. Brownlow was serious, we can only express our grief that he did not name his prodigies of learning. We read the debates much oftener than they deserve, and thus far we have not encountered Mr. Brownlow's learned Southerners. In the matter of failures. we must allow that Mr. Brownlow has us upon the hip. But, then, we may humbly suggest that in order to fail it is necessary to do business first: and we have heard of people who were so poor that it was impossible for them to fail. It is simple equity to compare like with like; nor do we see what argument is won for slavery, if "a crisis, which prostrated our trading communities, did not reach the sugar and tobacco and cotton plantations. It only proves, so far as Southern staples have their market here, that if a great many of us failed, a great many of us paid our debts. That is a view of the case, however, which did not occur to the Rev. Mr. Brownlow. This Boanerges of Slavery is now on his way to

Boston. He intends, from the Common, to chal. of the parties is Chinese. lenge the traitorous Abolitionists of that city to a wordy war. It is quite possible that no one will take any notice of him, but if he does get into the hands of a genuine "well posted" and sharp Yankee Abolitionist, Heaven have mercy upon him! The phrase of "chawing up" is, we think, a Western one; but although Mr. Brownlow may remember many instances of that diminuendo process, may have witnessed many and may have taken part in many, the thrashing which he will receive in Boston will make all his previous experiences appear to him tame and insignificant.

Not content with either the glory or the expenditure of the Mormon war-the expenditure much more visible to the naked eye than the glory -nor yet with the prospective glory and cost of the war which we have on hand with the Indians west of the Rocky Mountains, the President, in spite of the low state of the treasury, seems bent upon figuring in a warlike capacity as well in the southern as in the northern hemisphere. Wars prosecuted within our own limits, the bringing back of intreatment among us, we insist that our government suffering dupes of quack-salving sophistry are still surgent Mormons to their allegiance, and the hunt-this opportunity to give to the Chinese a practical surgent Mormons to their allegiance, and the hunt-this opportunity to give to the Chinese a practical surgent Mormons to their allegiance, and the hunt-this opportunity to give to the Chinese a practical surgent Mormons to their allegiance, and the hunt-this opportunity to give to the Chinese a practical surgent Mormons to their allegiance, and the hunt-this opportunity to give to the Chinese a practical surgent Mormons to their allegiance, and the hunt-this opportunity to give to the Chinese a practical surgent Mormons to their allegiance, and the hunt-this opportunity to give to the Chinese a practical surgent Mormons to their allegiance, and the hunt-this opportunity in this opportunity is the cost of the

Calbounian spits upon the Declaration of In lepend. some five thousand dollars a head, are not me ficient to satisfy the President's thirst for military clory, and his taste for lavish expense. In all tion to a domestic revolt and a war with the la dians he is determined to have a foreign war. What appropriations of the last Congress went up to the round sum of a hundred millions, there can be little doubt, we think, that with the outlays in Organ of the Paraguay expedition, the expenditures of the year will overrun that sum. In fitting out the the conduct of the expedition against the Man the Brazilian station is to cooperate, and the rumor from Washington is that a body of land forces is also to be employed. It is to be hoped, at all events, that this costly and distant expedition will not be sent on such a food's errand as that which lately marched against the Mormon, and that the Administration may get a little some thing more out of President Lopez than they pear to have got out of Gov. Young. But when ever may be got out of President Lopez, onensult of this expedition, especially on the enlarged scale on which it is about to be undertaken, but too probable. We have already succeeded in redering ourselves an object of suspicion and hatto all our neighbors bordering on the Mexican Galf. we are regarded as an impersonation of the evil one wandering over the earth and looking out for something to devour. The appearance of a fleet and army from the United States, in the waters of the La Plata, and the attempt to penetrate by military force into the very center of South America, will be apt to extend to all the States in that neighborhood, inclined as they are by sinilarity of race and position to sympathize with the States of the Mexican Gulf, a similar distrest of our intentions, and a decided uneasiness at our presence in their vicinity. Instead of standing, a we might and ought, at the head of the States of the American Continent, recognized by them as "son of a buck nigger " This is the clinching their chief and champion, we are in no little danger of exciting a general combination against us, and a general appeal to Europe like that recently made by the States of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, for pretection against us.

According to the synopsis of the America treaty with China which we published yesterley from a Hong Kong newspaper, the 26th article provides for the "exclusive jurisdiction of the · United States authorities over rights and inter-" course of its citizens." The statement is a little obscure, but there can be no doubt that the pronsion referred to is the one embodied in the treats of Nankin, and subsequently in our treaty with China, by which the Chinese Government were obliged to renounce all jurisdiction whatever over the Eaglish and Americans resident in China, This renunciation included not merely the disputerd the English and Americans among themselves, but their disputes with the Chinese also, and cree criminal proceedings against them for rislations of the Chinese laws, and acts of violence against the Chinese, all of which under these treaties were recognizable only in the English and American consular courts. The same privilege has since been claimed by the French, Dutch, Portuguese and other foreign nations, so that the Chinese have suffered the annoyance of having erected on their coasts an imperium in imperio of the most mortifying character. Undoubtedly the repugnance of the Chinese to any further opening of their country to foreigners, and especially to admitting them into the interior, has been in a considerable degree due to their dislike to any furher extension of this extraordinary privilege.

It is very certain that neither we nor any Eurpean nation would entertain for a single me our first Consular Convention with France, the giving to the French Consuls jurisdiction over the controversies of French subjects among themselves was found to be attended with extreme inconvenience. Granting, however, that the security of foreigners against the injustice and oppression of the Chinese tribunals, and the employment of judicial forms as a means to drive them out of the country, makes it necessary to shield them from Chinese jurisdiction, the system actually adopted has proved a fruitful source of abuses. Each Christian nation on the coast of China has undertaken to set up there a judicial system of its own, the Consuls or Commercial Agents being made also judges, with some sort of a right of appeal to the Minister resident. The English having a settlement at Hong Kong, have established something like a regular judicial system; and, it is even said, by the general equity an reasonableness of their decisions, have made a favorable impression on the Chinese. As for us, our administration of justice on the coast of Chin has been most notoriously inefficient, even in the cases of mercantile controversies among the American residents themselves. As to the case of cootroversies between foreigners of different nations the existing system makes no adequate provision; while the persons selected for consuls are general very ill-qualified for the task of acting Judges even between their own countrymen, while the prevailing ignorance of the Chinese language and the extreme lack of competent interpreters quite disqualiy them, even were they ever so well disposed, for adjudicating cases in which one

If it is necessary that the foreign residents is China should be judged by tribunals of their out the convenience and interests of all parties, foreit ers as well as Chinese, would seem to require establishment of a single system of courts for this purpose, instead of the multiplied but inefficient trib unals which at present exist. As the English French, Americans and Russians have cooperated to coerce the Chinese Government into yielding w their jurisdiction, why should they not also cooper-ate for the purpose of coercing their own subjects and citizens into a decent respect for the rights both of each other and of the Chinese! It is in vain to expect—if the utter lawlessness on the part of foreigners in their dealings with the Chines, which has prevailed for ten years past, is to be lowed to continue—that we shall succeed is overcoming their dread and hatred of us, since is made a part of the system of forcing trade and intercourse with the Chinese to relieve foreigner from any responsibility to the Chinese trib and that on the score of their incapacity to admis ister justice, we are certainly bound to improve